

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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## Assassination of President Lincoln and Attempt to Assassinate Secretary Seward.

An unlooked for and terrible calamity has befallen the nation. President Lincoln last night received a wound at the hands of an assassin, the effects of which there are no hopes of his surviving, having been shot while sitting in a theatre witnessing the performance of a play. An attempt was also made, apparently by the same person who shot the President, to take the life of Secretary Seward. The assassin, after firing on the President, rushed in front of the box occupied by the latter, and, waving a long dagger which he held in his right hand, exclaimed, using the motto of the State of Virginia, "No Taxation Without Representation." He then jumped on the stage, and, amidst the intense excitement which ensued, escaped through the rear of the building. The President was shot through the head. He was immediately removed, and on examining the wound the brain was found to be coming therefrom. The best surgical skill was instantly summoned; but it was not thought it could be of any avail towards saving Mr. Lincoln's life. He was still living at an early hour this morning; but the last, melancholy parting scene between himself and family had taken place, and his death was momentarily looked for.

The attempt to assassinate Secretary Seward was made at an earlier hour in the evening than the attack on the President. The assassin forced his way into the sick chamber where Mr. Seward was confined to his bed, and, after dealing disabling blows on the attendants, rushed to the bedside and stabbed the Secretary in the neck and breast. He then fled from the house, mounted a horse and escaped, making use, as he did so, of the same exclamation used in the case of the President's assassination—"No Taxation Without Representation." Though the wounds inflicted on Mr. Seward are not of a mortal character, it is feared that, owing to his previous debilitated condition, they may lead to fatal results.

The assassin had not been arrested up to the hour of our latest despatches. Who he is, is not positively known, though suspicion points strongly to a certain individual.

## THE SITUATION.

General Sherman's army commenced its advance from Goldsboro, N. C., on the 9th inst. It moves in three columns, commanded respectively by Generals Howard, Schofield and Schofield. General Schofield moved on the left, and the remainder of the army on the following day. During the rejoicing over the capture of Richmond, previous to taking up the line of march, General Sherman was called out by his troops, and made a short speech, telling them to prepare to press forward, as no rest was to be given to Johnston. General Johnston's army had evacuated Raleigh, moving to the west of it, leaving the town in possession of four or five thousand of Hampton's cavalry. It was reported that Johnston had gone to Greensboro, at the junction of the Danville and Charlotte Railroads. On the evening of the 10th inst. a small force of General Howard's mounted infantry were attacked by some rebel cavalry, who, however, were soon dispersed, with a loss of one hundred men and two pieces of artillery.

It was reported in Goldsboro, N. C., on the 11th inst. that Governor Vance would soon call the North Carolina Legislature together to repeal the secession ordinance and restore the State to the Union.

Jeff. Davis, the exiled President of the late rebel confederacy, has at last been decisively heard from. On the 10th inst. he issued from Danville, Va., a proclamation which we publish this morning. He says that, General Lee having "found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover" Richmond, "it would be unwise to conceal the moral and material injury" resulting to the rebel cause from his occupation by the national troops. Still he endeavors to convince his followers that even this occupation is a "necessary evil" in the way of the rebel army for more important operations. He announces his purpose to "maintain his headquarters with his whole heart and soul, and to 'never submit to the abandonment of one inch of the confederacy.' Virginia," he declares, "shall be held and defended, and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of her territory." Probably on his learning of the surrender of General Lee, Jeff. Davis became willing to slightly modify his proclamation.

The capture of Selma, Alabama, by General Wilson's cavalry, is confirmed from rebel sources. Mobile papers of the 10th inst. announced that it had been taken, with twenty-three pieces of artillery and a large amount of government property.

A New Orleans despatch states that a furious fire was opened on the rebel works defending Mobile on the night of the 10th inst., and that during its continuance a magazine was exploded in Spanish Fort; but the amount of damage done had not been ascertained. Affairs were quiet in the vicinity of Mobile on the 11th inst. Spanish Fort was still besieged by the troops of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth corps, under General Canby and General A. J. Smith, while Fort Blakely, south by strong rebel work, lay under the siege of the Twentieth corps.

On the 10th inst. the rebel General Thomas, with the Fourth corps and thirty-five thousand cavalry, was reported to be in front of Mobile on the north side.

A somewhat startling rebel despatch of the 10th inst. from Augusta, Georgia, indicates that Alabama is being completely overrun by the national cavalry under General Wilson and other commanders, all fleeing to the direction of Mobile. On the 1st inst. they were reported to be in force near Monteville and Tusculum. General McCook's force is reported to have burned Red Mountain from the works and the village of Elyon, and

to have tagged the telegraph in several places and sent dispatches to rebel officers. Two columns of Yankees were also reported to be advancing on Columbus, Mississippi, in the latter part of last month, one from Memphis and the other from Monteville, Alabama. From the same despatch we learn that the rebel steamer Gracie, with a cargo valued at two million dollars, was sunk in Spanish river, near Mobile, on the 11th inst., by colliding with the steamer Natchez, and proved a total loss.

President Lincoln yesterday ordered the revocation of the passes for the rebels Governor Letcher and Senator Hunter to visit Richmond to take part in the proceedings for restoring Virginia to its proper position in the Union. It is said that the military officers in Richmond granted these passes on insufficient authority.

Nearly four hundred and fifty captured rebel officers, including several generals, arrived in Washington yesterday. Among them was General Ewell.

Additional details of the ceremonies attending the surrender of General Lee's army are contained in the despatches of our correspondents published this morning.

The Despatch (Va.) Register of the 10th inst. says that General Bland, rebel Secretary of War, the rebel Quartermaster and Commissary Generals and a number of other officers, left Richmond on horseback just previous to his occupation by the national troops, and were escorted to arrive in Danville on the 9th inst.

Four Union gunboats recently went up the Chowan river, in North Carolina, for the purpose of co-operating with some cavalry. At Winton a force of rebels was found; but they were soon dispersed by the shells from the gunboats, which forced the cavalry across the stream and then proceeded to Murfreesboro, on the Meherrin river, which was also captured.

The ram which the rebels had been building at Halifax, N. C., and with which they expected to inflict great damage on the national vessels, was discovered in the river, above Plymouth, N. C., on the 9th inst., moving down; but she proved to be a mere shell, having been burned to the water's edge. The rebel ram Albemarle, sunk at Plymouth by Lieutenant Cushing and his party, has been raised, and is found to be not seriously injured.

Orders to discontinue drafting and recruiting in the Southern division of this State, comprising the first ten Congressional districts, were yesterday received from Washington and transmitted to each of the district prothonotaries. Business therefore came to a sudden termination at the Supervisors' rooms in the City Hall Park and at the several prothonotaries' offices. Chairman Blunt, of the Volunteering Committee, had two hundred guns fired in honor of the event.

A Cairo despatch says that the rebel Colonel Forrest has arrived at Memphis under a flag of truce for the purpose of conferring with General Warburton on the subject of a proposed extermination of guerrillas.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Europa, from Queenstown April 3, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, on her voyage to Boston. Her news is two days late.

The United States Minister at Lisbon had demanded satisfaction from the Portuguese government for the insult and injury done to our flag by firing on the Niagara and Sacramento. He requested that the commander of Fort Belém be dismissed and the Union flag saluted with twenty-one guns. No decision had been come to. The American commanders deny that they were about to sail before the appointed time, and say they were merely shifting their anchorage when fired on. Our special correspondence from Corunna gives an interesting narrative of the events which occurred to the date of the sailing of the Niagara and Sacramento from their anchorage off that place. The fact of eight guns having just been shipped from England to the Spanish coast increased the belief that there was another rebel privateer operating in the neighborhood. The capture of an American ship, burned to the water's edge, came ashore at Malaga, near Corunna.

The London Times correspondent at Richmond attempts to comfort the Anglo-rebel sympathizers with the assurance that even if Lee and Johnston were defeated the "closing scenes" of the war will trouble the United States during two or three generations.

The London Times continues and ridicules the amended tariff bill of the United States.

The London Times pays a just tribute to the action of the United States Navy, under Farragut and Porter, during the war.

London closed in London, April 11, at 90 1/2 for 100 money. United States five-twentys were in brisk demand for the Continent. The value of the bonds experienced a slight relapse from the advance at the end of the week, but they again advanced to 57 1/2 and 58 1/2. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to four per cent.

Two failures in England—a commercial house and a bank—put up facilities of over one million sterling. The Liverpool cotton market was weaker, but quiet. The prices unchanged, on April 11. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions were quiet and steady.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Munger, of the select committee appointed to investigate charges made against several members of our government, reported that the committee was not yet able to make a written report, and asked that they be allowed to continue their investigation during the recess, and that their powers be extended so as to include all the departments in the city.

The report was laid on the table. A message was received from the Governor vetoing the Dry Dock, East Broadway and North River Railroad bill, which was ordered to be printed. The Annual Supply bill was reported and made the special order for the evening session. The bill to increase the fare on the New York Central Railroad was then taken up and amended so as to prevent discrimination in favor of through freight and against local freight. It was then read and passed by a vote of 18, says 14. Bills were also adopted relative to the Oregon Association in New York, and to incorporate the Harry Howard Association of Memphis Firemen. The Governor's nominees for Metropolitan Fire Commissioners were rejected in executive session by a vote of 18, says 17.

In the Assembly bills were reported for the erection of a new Capitol; to provide grounds for a final resting place of the remains of New York Volunteers who fell at Gettysburg and Antietam; and to change the name of the "City of New York" to "The City of New York."

Mr. Wood moved to take from the table the Metropolitan Health bill, which was carried by a vote of 48, says 43. The question of the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was just reached in evening session. When the result was announced, the bill was declared lost by a vote of 48, says 43.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

South American advices, dated to the 11th of March, received, via England, by the steamship Europa, report the surrender of the city of Montevideo to the army of Brazil. The Brazilians were in possession of the place. The contents of the statements given in the Europa of the 10th and 11th inst.

The Concord steamship Asia reached Baiton at half past eleven P. M. on Thursday, and called for Liverpool at three o'clock A. M. yesterday.

The steamship Corica from Havana, on the 10th and 11th inst., arrived here yesterday. Her Havana news is not later than that noticed in yesterday's Herald. The Anglo-rebel blockade running steamer Panache arrived at Havana on the 10th inst., from Guaymas, with one thousand barrels of cotton. She reports twelve Union vessels off Guaymas, and that the town is garrisoned by twelve hundred rebels. The French bark Regatta was wrecked on Great Inagua on the 10th of February, and three of her crew were drowned. W. P. on the Corica was about four hours from this port, as she was exploded in the hold of the ship from the blow of a cannon, by which two persons were killed and three others seriously injured.

A New Orleans journal of the 10th inst. claimed to have intelligence that the commander of the principal army of Juarez in Central Mexico had abandoned the contest, and that his troops had returned to their homes.

President Lincoln has recently recognized José A. Gómez as consul of the Mexican republic at San Francisco, which fact would seem to be a contradiction of all the reports that our government designed acknowledging Maximilian's empire.

Yesterday being Good Friday, the anniversary of the crucifixion of the Saviour, there were appropriate religious services in a large number of our city churches and a considerable suspension of business.

The New York courts adjourned yesterday in honor of Good Friday. On a returnable yesterday will be attended to in the chambers.

Yesterday Colonel Baker's detectives arrested J. W. Smalley, who had just returned from Charleston. He was the agent of Walden & Willard, recently arrested and sent to Washington on charges of defrauding nations out of their prize money. Among the bounty brokers now in Fort Lafayette are William McAnally, Michael Dillon, P. Goodman, D. P. Sullivan and J. P. Finn. Among these released are F. J. Harrow, Jan. Thompson, Michael McManus, Michael Fay, A. Miller, John Kelly, A. Higgins, R. J. Boy, John Nugent and John Collins.

There were trustees with admitted to probe last week by St. Marks Justice. Among them was that of William B. Conroy, in which five hundred dollars are given to the Sunday school of the Dutch Reformed church in Market street.

The steamship Rina, Captain McGuigan, of the Inman line, will sail at noon today for Queenstown and Liverpool. The Tontona, for Southampton and Hamburg, also sails to-day. The mails will close at half past ten A. M. at the Post office.

Captain Powell, of the steamer Commander, arrived at this port yesterday from Morhead City, states that when off Cape Hatteras, on the 11th inst., he passed ten or twelve dead bodies floating on the water, which were supposed to be some of those lost when the steamer General Lyon was destroyed by fire. In yesterday's Herald we noticed the fact of floating bodies having been seen in the same vicinity, on the same day, by the captain of the steamship Suramus.

John Lohm, a wine merchant, and Christian Schütz, a Jeweler, were yesterday committed to the Tombs for trial, on the charge of having attempted to burn the premises No. 117 William street, on the night of the 9th inst. Schütz, after his arrest, made a confession, acknowledging his complicity in the affair.

There was no session of either of the stock boards or the Gold Exchange yesterday. Stocks were, however, firm on the street, and gold closed steady at 144.

Commercial matters were unusually quiet yesterday, and the day was more generally observed as a religious holiday than we ever knew Good Friday to be before. Business was very quiet, and there was a general disinclination to do anything until the country shall have been restored to something like order. On "Change flour was dull, but prices were without material change. Wheat was firmer for spring, but dull and heavy for winter. Corn was firm and in limited supply. Oats were also scarce, and in higher. Pork was in improved demand and firmer. Beef ruled steady. Lard was quiet but firm, while whiskey was decidedly lower and less active. Freight was dull and sales were nominal.

A Proclamation from Jeff. Davis—His "Voice is Still for War."

Jeff. Davis has turned up again. He has issued a proclamation from Danville, and his "voice is still for war." The reader will find that proclamation in another part of this paper. It is savage, sanguinary and defiant, from first to last; but it was issued upon the false presumption that, though he had lost Richmond, General Lee had escaped with his army. This absurdly deluged edict by dated Danville, April 5, several days before the surrender of Lee, and doubtless before any information had reached Danville of the accumulating and fatal disasters of his awful retreat.

Under this delusive idea, however, that he still had Lee's army to support him, Davis defiantly falls back upon the strategy of Ben Wood. "The finest army of the confederacy, under its ablest military leader, had been greatly trammelled," he says, "by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to the capital," and thus it had been "forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprises." In other words General Grant had driven this "finest army of the confederacy" into Richmond, and had turned the key on it till ready to draw General Lee out and run him down. But, although Davis "cannot conceal the moral and material injury" to his cause from the loss of his capital, he agrees with Ben Wood that his armies, "now relieved of the duty of guarding particular points, are free to move from point to point, and to strike the enemy in detail, far from his base," just as they struck Sherman, for instance, in his marches through Georgia, South and North Carolina.

Davis, at all events, declares that "Virginia shall be held and defended;" that he will "never abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any State of the confederacy;" but that if compelled to withdraw temporarily, he "will return, again and again, till the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair his conflict and impossible task of making slaves of a people resolved to be free." This was on the 5th of April, at Danville, and we dare say that by this time Davis, a little more enlightened, has abandoned Virginia and North and South Carolina, and is perhaps meditating at Augusta, Ga., upon the safest route, via Texas, to Mexico.

It is possible, however, that the mad ambition and the terrible disappointments and misfortunes that have fallen upon this unhappy man have rendered him utterly reckless in his despair. If so, he will probably persist in his maddest step, and stop in a violent and ignominious death. But we cannot imagine that he has become so completely deranged. We rather incline to think that there is "a method in his madness"—something of strategy, to cover up his real designs, and to get safely off without exciting dangerous suspicions among his followers, till well out of the way of danger.

In this view of his declared purposes of war to the death, we shall not be surprised if we do not hear directly from him again this side of the Mississippi river or the island of Cuba. Clearly he is not in the mood to accept a pardon; nor do we think that he seeks the unpleasant alternative threatened him of that "hour of pleasure."

As we go marching on. Davis, in short, must have had some misgivings of Sheridan's cavalry, and, as we conjecture, he only stopped at Danville to hurl back upon "the Yankees" his last shout of wrath and defiance, and is off "for Cowes and a market."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL AS NEUTRAL.—The attitude of Spain and Portugal in regard to this country, as evinced in their recent action towards the United States war vessels Niagara and Sacramento is decidedly hostile, and demands the immediate notice of our government. It has come to a pretty pass when such petty Powers can insult us with impunity. As for Portugal, she has nothing to lose. Like a poor yelping dog, she scarcely merits a good kicking. But the case of Spain is quite different. She ought to remember that she has valuable possessions within easy reach of us. If we had sufficient cause to-morrow it would not require much more than a month to take Cuba and Porto Rico, and then Spanish pride and bombast would be brought rather low. Our government must look to this matter at once, and we trust that our representatives at Madrid and Lisbon will demand full and ample satisfaction. It is no excuse to say that these are weak Powers and of little importance. They must not be allowed to escape on any such pretence. Let them apologize at once, and promise better behavior in future, or be brought to an account.

## The Revolutionary Effects of the War Upon the Country.

No one can question that a grander development of this nation is to flow as a direct result from the war we have just passed through. Wars for national life and a great cause always develop, invigorate and inspire a people, however small their power may be; and if they are finally crushed by such wars they go down a better and greater people than they were when the war began—a people higher in the social scale. But when such a war is waged on so stupendous a scale as our war has been, and by a people with so much intellectual and moral force, so much capability of growth, it cannot be but that the changes and progress that it must induce will be such as to belittle all the examples of the past and to revolutionize completely the present.

We believe that the influence in that way that the war is to have upon the country will amount to scarcely less than a new organization of our national life. Through all the future we will be a different people from that we have been. We have sloughed away in these few terrible years the forms of the older life, and already we are taking new ones with an instinctive sense of what we are to be. Our national character grows larger in the contemplation of what we have done and by contact with great events. In the seventy years past Americans showed that the rudimentary forms of the Revolutionary days, developing all the arts of peace, could be greater mechanics, inventors, traders and sailors than any other man; and now we have shown that Americans, kindled for their success in these arts and their love of the "almighty dollar," are possessed also of the grander manhood that succeeds in war; that they make also better soldiers than any other men, and that they can carry war to the same high pitch of development that they have carried so many other arts. The consciousness of this influence on the national mind and character, and will stamp with a large and noble spirit the literature, history and philosophy that will grow out of it.

Our national industry and commerce will also feel this revolutionary effect, and vastly improved and enlarged commercial and financial systems will be the result. The undoubted spirit of the navy will communicate itself to a mercantile marine that will make our flag familiar on every sea, and the world will derive new wealth from the fact that the attention of this people has been for the first time fixed upon the great questions incident to the national finances. Industry, assuming a thousand new forms, will give us the full benefit of the untold resources of this great continent, and we shall be richer, more prosperous in all ways, more happy and more free than we ever were, or than any other people ever were. From the memorable epoch of the closing of this war the great revolution in our national life begins, and we take a fresh and glorious start.

THE ICE MONOPOLY.—We publish in another column a communication from the ice dealers in reply to the notice we gave a few days since informing the public that they had entered into a combination and decided to double their charges. We willingly give the answer, in order that the public may see the weakness of their case. While almost everything of necessary consumption—such as flour, butter and provisions of all kinds, coal and wood, and cotton and woollen fabrics—is following, slowly we admit, but surely and permanently, the decline of gold, it seems preposterous—and so the public will view it—that the ice dealers, in the face of such evidence, should now assume to double their last year's charges, and quadruple the price of four years ago. There are two facts in relation to the ice business which should not be lost sight of. One is that nature furnishes the dealers their stock in trade gratis, and the bountiful crop vouchsafed to them last winter leaves them no cause of complaint in that respect. And the other may be referred to as equally worthy of consideration. Congress, viewing ice as an article of necessity rather than luxury, relieved it from the burdens of the internal revenue law, and permitted the dealers to escape the direct tax which has been placed upon almost every other commodity. But it is useless to present argument which is likely to stand in the way of combinations like that of the ice dealers. There can, therefore, be no harm in competition from Maine and Massachusetts.

THE RAIL FRODO.—Ben Butler and the radicals are calling out loudly for proscriptio, now that the war is over and the people generally, as well as the administration, are disposed to deal humanely with those who have erred and have been subdued. Mercy to a fallen foe is one of the highest characteristics of manhood; but it is one which Ben Butler and the radicals do not seem to regard. Their howling for proscriptio against the Southern people brings to our mind a few events of history—that excellent philosophy which teaches by example. It reminds us of Robespierre, who was the first to call for the guillotine in France, and who afterwards gave up his miserable life under it. It recalls, too, the story of Gaius Marius, in the days of the Roman republic, who demanded the proscriptio of the friends of Scylla, and subsequently perished in the marshes on an outlaw and a fugitive. At that time the best men in Rome were proscribed, from which event dated the downfall of the republic. No good ever yet came from proscriptio. The spirit is wicked and unnatural. History is replete with instances to prove that the men who erect the guillotine are the first to suffer by it.

QUITS ANOTHER DOOM.—It was a singular instance of poetical justice that the same Dodge who wrote an insolent letter threatening to exact the last man from New York should be the very Dodge who telegraphed from Washington to stop the draft entirely. To us, however, this is quite another Dodge. The Major Dodge of the other day bulled as like a dog; the Major Dodge of this morning roars as gently as a sucking dove. It is astonishing way up and down there are in this great country, and how much more modest Lieutenant General Grant knows of the position of affairs than the thundering, blundering Major Dodge.

ADVICE BY WAY OF POSTSCRIPT.—The other day we gave our last advice to Ben Wood; but as he still persists in writing himself down as an ass, we add a postscript, and again say "don't." The Hon. Ben is foolish to pretend to get angry about the liberty of the press. His own conduct and that of his paper are the best evidence that this liberty has not been invaded, and very sorry that Ben feels any such

peace has come; and we wonder at it, because he always professed to want peace. Perhaps he had better follow Jeff. Davis to Mexico, after all. Lotteries are fashionable there.

JOHN BROWN AND JEFF. DAVIS.—Some of the radical papers are crying the blood of Jeff. Davis when he is caught. Remember Mr. Gladstone's direction, "first catch your hare." Jeff. Davis is only a John Brown on a large scale; but to say that he deserves Brown's fate is not a strong argument in favor of hanging him. Brown went into Virginia, tried to raise a revolution, failed, and was hung; but his death did the country no good. Davis tried to raise a revolution, succeeded for a while, then failed; but if he is to be hung what good will it do the country? Let him die, like Benedict Arnold, in foreign lands, or go, like Judas, and hang himself.

## MOBILE.

Fierce Bombardment of Spanish Fort.

REPORTED LOSS OF TWO TEN-CLADE.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL TRANSPORTS.

THE CONTINUANCE OF THE SIEGE.

A. C. A. C. A. C.

New Orleans papers of the 9th inst. have been received. The Times contains correspondence from our forces in front of Spanish Fort, Ala., to the 20th ult., and from Mobile to the 10th inst. Siege guns and mortars are mounted by our forces near Spanish Fort, so as to almost, if not quite, cut off all rebel communication by land or water.

A rebel transport and hospital boat have been destroyed. The Union steamer No. 48 was sunk by a torpedo and one man killed.

The True Delta has a report of the loss of the United States steamer, Rodolph, by the explosion of a torpedo, while participating in the attack upon Spanish Fort. The correspondent states that two others (names not given) were blown up in a similar manner. Four persons were killed upon the Rodolph and fifteen wounded.

THE GRAND ATTACK. Upon the rebel works was to have commenced on the 3d inst.

THE REBEL LOSS. Another correspondent, from the same locality, under date of the 1st inst., writes:—The military situation is very encouraging, although it has assumed the proportions of a regular siege. By private advice, not yet confirmed, the rebel loss inside Spanish Fort is five hundred and fifty killed and wounded out of four thousand. Our total loss (an estimate of two corps) is probably the same. Proportion of killed small.

General General Mythe (a new man) is in command at the fort. The rebel communication with Mobile is entirely suspended. Steele (seventh corps) is investing Fort Blakely, six miles above Spanish Fort.

Thomas, with the Fourth corps and thirty-five thousand cavalry, is expected in the rear of Mobile. Nothing definite has been received from him for several days.

THE LATEST NEWS. New Orleans, April 15, via Cairo, April 14. A despatch to the New Orleans Times from Spanish Fort, dated April 5, says:—A furious war was opened on the rebel forts last night from our entire line. During the bombardment a small magazine in Spanish Fort exploded. The damage is unknown. Quiet prevailed on the 8th.

Deserters report from eighteen thousand to twenty thousand troops in and about Mobile, including all the State reserves, and about two thousand in Spanish Fort. The loss outside Spanish Fort up to the 10th inst. amounted to about five hundred killed and wounded. The rebel loss exceeds ours.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 11th. Mobile papers of the 10th inst. announce the capture of Selma, Alabama, with twenty-three pieces of artillery and a large amount of government property.

## THE ALABAMA RAIDS.

Rebel Accounts of General Wilson's Movement on Selma and Montgomery.—Heavy Co-operating Column Moving Through Mississippi—Affairs About Mobile.—The Wounding and Capture of General Clanton, &c.

Western papers of late date represent the enemy as moving through the interior of Alabama in large force, from points on the Tennessee river. Two divisions are near Montgomery, commanded by McCook.

The enemy are as far from New Orleans. Six thousand from Tusculum divided at Jasper—one column went to Tusculum and the other towards Mobile. McCook's command was at Elyon on Tuesday, March 28. He had a large wagon train and artillery. He burned the village of Elyon and Red Mountain Iron Works. The enemy have tapped the telegraph line at unknown points and despatched to Southern offices.

General Clanton despatched to his wife, March 28, that he was wounded seriously, and left by the enemy below Paducah, passed by the Yankees, to report at Branson on the 6th of April.

The Clanton, of the 5th inst., states that two columns of Yankees are advancing on Columbus, Mississippi. One from Huntsville had reached points thirty-five miles above Columbus. Another started from Memphis, four thousand strong, well provided with pack mules, and well mounted, and are in the vicinity of Pontotoc, Miss.

The steamers Gorda and Natchez collided at the mouth of Spanish river, near Mobile, at midnight Friday, March 28. The Gorda sunk in a few minutes. Cargo valued at two millions, and consisted of provisions, which belonged to citizens who had purchased to supply themselves for the siege of Mobile; total loss. The Natchez is uninjured.

Captain Vernon Lock, of the privateer Distribution, is in prison at Natchez.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. OWENS.—Mr. Owens will appear as Captain Flummery, in the Orpheus on the Heath, at a matinee, to-day, and in the regular performance to-night. This will be Mr. Owens' last night, and there are, therefore, only two more opportunities to see this exquisite presentation. Mr. Owens has played two hundred nights this season and his engagement has been a remarkably successful one—the two memorable points in it being his wonderful delineation of Bolon Thingo and the delicious performance of the old toymaker. None who have hitherto neglected to see Captain Flummery should miss the last chance.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. Samuel Downing, one of the four survivors of the Revolution, has arrived at the Astor House, intending, in accordance with the invitation of the committee, to take part in the celebration on the 28th. He is one hundred and four years old, but is quite hale and hearty. He came in at Millbury, Rutland county, in this State.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LEARN. Panama, April 14, 1865. Jay Cooke reports the subscription to the seven-thirty bonds as having reached a single appropriation of nearly half a million from New York, and large Western subscriptions from Pittsburgh of \$100,000 and from Chicago of \$100,000. The number of individual subscriptions for amounts of \$50 and \$100 was twenty-five hundred.

Fort Sumter.—A despatch from Charleston, S. C., dated April 14, 1865, states that the old flag to Fort Sumter was celebrated to-day by a martial salute at noon, by a discharge of all the guns on public and private batteries, by the raising of the Union and stripes one thousand feet above the city by means of a mortar fire, and by the firing of a salute from the guns of the U. S. Navy.

## WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet in Council on the Reconstruction Question.

The Passes to the Virginia Rebel Leaders Revoked by the President.

General Weitzel Relieved of Command at Richmond.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTURED REBEL OFFICERS.

A. C. A. C. A. C.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865. The discontinuance of drafting, and other anti-military operations of recruiting, will relieve from duty about seventy thousand persons—former soldiers, a released officers, deserters, &c. It is said that in and about this city there are nearly six thousand of these officials, the services of nearly all of whom can now be dispensed with.

REVOCATION OF THE PASSES GIVEN TO REBEL VETERANS. The President to-day has ordered the revocation of the passes to Messrs. Hunter, Letcher and other leading rebel officials, in that State, for a consultation in regard to the general government. He is willing and intends that a convention for this purpose shall be held, but does not propose that these persons shall be its controlling organs. The President says that the nation of the Military Governor, in granting these passes, was without sufficient authority.

GENERAL PATRICK IN COMMAND OF RICHMOND. General Weitzel has been relieved of his command at Richmond, and General Patrick has been for the present relieved of his duties. It is said that he was relieved for his action in the matter of authorizing the assembling of leading Virginia secessionists to convene the return of this State to her allegiance, but nothing reliable can be ascertained about it to-night.

MEETING OF THE CABINET. There was a Cabinet meeting to-day, at which General Grant was present. The subject of pacification and reconstruction was considered, but no determination was arrived at. General Grant expressed the fullest confidence that Johnston would surrender within a few days, if he has not already done so, and it was thought best to await the progress of events.

THE TRAIN ROUTE FROM THE REBEL STATES. Important negotiations of the trade regulations with rebel States have been prepared during the past week, but they have not yet been approved; and since the arrival of General Grant, and consultation with him, it is doubtful whether they will be promulgated. It is believed that the work of pacification is proceeding as rapidly, that in a very short time it will be possible to remove most of the restrictions and supervision at present necessarily imposed.

GENERAL BUTLER ABOUT TO RESIGN HIS COMMAND. General Butler has prepared a resignation of his commission as major general, and will to-morrow present it to the Secretary of War.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTURED REBEL OFFICERS. J. B. Kennerly, and Art. after General S. M. Barlow, J. P. Simms, M. D. Corne, D. M. Deane and E. P. B. B. of the rebel army, and Commodore Thos. V. Hunter and J. B. Tucker, of the rebel navy, with some four hundred and thirty other field and line officers, captured by Sherman, have just arrived by the steamer Clanton from Cape Fear. At about four o'clock this afternoon reinforcements were apparent on the avenue in the vicinity of the Fourteenth street, and presently a column of rebel soldiers in gray uniforms, marching up past the New York Herald office, toward the headquarters of General Grant. At the head of the column on the street were one or two ambulances, filled with sick or disabled men of the party. The street was lined with spectators, and all sorts of rumors were as one set after another.